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XLVIII.—*An attempt to ascertain the Fauna of Shropshire and North Wales.* By T. C. EYTON, Esq., F.L.S.

[Continued from vol. iii. p. 29.]

Additions to VERTEBRATA.

Vespertilio Nattereri, Kahl. (Reddish Grey Bat.) One specimen is in my possession, taken at Eyton.

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Sorex tetragonurus, Durer., Jen. (Square-tailed Shrew.) I have lately captured one specimen of this shrew in the marshy meadows bordering the river Tearne between Longdon and Allscot; its length from the tip of the snout to the root of the tail is 3 inches.

Arvicola pratensis, Bail. (Bank Vole.) Several times taken near Eyton.

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INVERTEBRATA.

Land and Freshwater Mollusca.

Arion ater, Fer. Common.

Limax cinereus, Linn. Common.

Limax agrestis, Linn. Common under stones and logs of wood in autumn.

Vitrina pellucida, Mull. Common.

Succinea, Drap. *Succinea amphibia*, Turton, Manual, and *S. amphibia*, Drap., are two distinct shells; but *S. oblonga*, Turt., is *S. amphibia*, Drap. *Helix peregra*, Mont., is not either of these, but appears to be a true *Succinea*, although quoted by Turton as a synonym to *Limneus pereger*, but is the shell figured by Pennant under the name of *Helix putris*. With *S. amphibia*, Turt., I am unacquainted. The synonyms of the British species of the genus which I have had an opportunity of examining will therefore stand thus:—

Succinea amphibia, Drap. *S. oblonga*, Turt. *Helix putris*, Mont. Not uncommon about Eyton.

Succinea peregra, *Helix peregra*, Mont. *Helix putris*, Penn. Common; adhering to water plants.

Helix arbustorum, Linn. Common.

Helix aspersa, Gmel. Common in many localities, particularly on the walls of Beaumaris Castle, also near Rhoscolyn on Holyhead Island.

Helix nemoralis, Linn. Innumerable varieties of this common shell occur.

Helix hortensis, Linn. Occasionally occurs at Eyton.

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Helix lucida, Drap. Common.

Helix radiata, Mont. *H. rotundata*, Mull., Drap. Common.

Helix ericetorum, Linn. At Rhoscelyn and Towyn Merioneth : common on stones and walls on the sea shore.

Bulimus fasciatus, Mont. *B. acutus*, Mull. Common on most sandy shores above high water mark, and where there is some slight vegetation.

Pupa Secale, Drap. Very common at Eyton in the autumn, adhering to the under side of logs of wood and stones.

Cyclostoma obtusum, Drap. Common on the Weald moors, adhering to water plants.

Planorbis carinatus, Drap. Common in ditches on the Weald moors.

Planorbis vortex, Mull. Common in the same locality as the last.

Planorbis contortus, Turt. Also common on the Weald Moors.

Planorbis nitidus, Mull. Not so common as the foregoing species, but found in the same locality. The *Planorbis nitidus* of Muller appears to be the *P. complanata* of Drap. ; *P. nitidus* of Drap. is probably the *P. contortus* of Turton and Linnæus.

Planorbis marginatus, Drap. Common at Eyton.

Limneus magnalis, Linn. Once taken at Eyton.

Limneus palustris, Linn. and Drap. Common. I also find a variety of this species not quite so robust, and never growing to so large a size as the true *palustris*.

Limneus elongatus, Drap. Once only taken near Watford in a peaty ditch.

Limneus auricularius, Linn., Drap. Common.

Anchylus fluviatilis, Mull. Common : attached to stones in most streams in Shropshire.

Anchylus lacustris, Mull. Twice taken in a mountain stream near Capel Curig.

Paludina impura, Lamk. Common.

Paludina similis, Jeff. *P. viridis*, Turt. Common on the Weald Moors.

Anodon cygneus, Lamk. Common in pools and in the Shrewsbury canal.

Anodon anatinus, Lamk. Also common in the same localities with the last ; the remaining species of this genus are exceedingly doubtful.

Mysca Pictorum, Turt. Common.

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Pisidium nitidum, Jen. Not very uncommon on the Weald Moors.

Pisidium ammeum, Mull. Taken in the same locality with the last.

XLIX.—On the production of Isinglass from Indian Fishes.

By Dr. CANTOR, Corresponding Member of the Zoological Society*.

IN the December Number, 1838, of Parbury's Oriental Herald appears a letter 'On the Suleah Fish of Bengal, and the Isinglass it affords': the description of this fish I shall quote in the words of the anonymous writer. "The Suleah Fish," he observes, "when at its full size, runs about four feet in length, and is *squaliform*, resembling the Shark species in appearance, but exhibiting a more delicate structure than the latter. The meat of this fish is exceedingly coarse, and is converted by the natives, when salted and spiced, into 'burtah,' a piquant relish, well known at the breakfast-tables of Bengal. The bladder of the *Suleah* may be considered the most valuable part of it, which, when exposed to the sun and suffered to dry, becomes purely pellucid, and so hard that it will repel the edge of a sharp knife when applied to it. These bladders vary from half a pound to three quarters of a pound avoirdupois in weight, when perfectly dry. . . . The *Suleah* Fish abounds in Channel Creek, off Saugor, and in the ostia or mouths of all the rivers which intersect the Sunderbuns, and are exceedingly plentiful at certain seasons."

Conceiving the great importance of the discovery of isinglass being a product of India, I was naturally anxious to examine the source, arising from a branch of natural history to which in particular I have devoted my attention; but from the general nature of the description, I was obliged to defer my desire of identifying the fish till some future opportunity should enable me to do so. Quite unexpectedly, however, a few days ago, the last overland despatch brought me a letter from my valued friend Mr. McClelland, a Corresponding Member of this Society, an extract of which, bearing upon the point in question, I lose no time in laying before the Society:—'. . . I have now to mention what is of far greater importance in another

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